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**EPA REGION III RISK-BASED CONCENTRATION TABLE:
TECHNICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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Development of Risk-Based Concentrations

General

Separate carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risk-based concentrations were calculated for each compound for each pathway. The concentration in the table is the lower of the two, rounded to two significant figures. The following terms and values were used in the calculations:

Exposure variables	Value	Symbo
<i>General:</i>		
Carcinogenic potency slope oral (risk per mg/kg/d):	*	CPSo
Carcinogenic potency slope inhaled (risk per mg/kg/d):	*	CPSi
Reference dose oral (mg/kg/d):	*	RfDo
Reference dose inhaled (mg/kg/d):	*	RfDi
Target cancer risk:	1e-06	TR
Target hazard quotient:	1	THQ
Body weight, adult (kg):	70	BWa
Body weight, age 1-6 (kg):	15	BWc
Averaging time carcinogens (d):	25550	ATc
Averaging time non-carcinogens (d):	ED*365	ATn
Inhalation, adult (m3/d):	20	IRAA
Inhalation, child (m3/d):	12	IRAc
Inhalation factor, age-adjusted (m3-y/kg-d):	11.66	IFAadj
Tap water ingestion, adult (L/d):	2	IRWa
Tap water ingestion, age 1-6 (L/d):	1	IRWc
Tap water ingestion factor, age-adjusted (L-y/kg-d):	1.09	IFWadj
Fish ingestion (g/d):	54	IRF
Soil ingestion, adult (mg/d):	100	IRSa
Soil ingestion, age 1-6 (mg/d):	200	IRSc
Soil ingestion factor, age adjusted (mg-y/kg-d):	114.29	IFSadj
<i>Residential:</i>		
Exposure frequency (d/y):	350	EFr

Exposure variables	Value	Symbo
Exposure duration, total (y):	30	EDtot
Exposure duration, age 1-6 (y):	6	EDc
Volatilization factor (L/m3):	0.5	K
<i>Occupational:</i>		
Exposure frequency (d/y):	250	EFo
Exposure duration (y):	25	EDo
Fraction of contaminated soil ingested (unitless)	0.5	FC

*: Contaminant-specific toxicological constants. The priority among sources of toxicological constants was as follows: (1) IRIS, (2) HEAST, (3) HEAST alternative method, (4) EPA-NCEA Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center, (5) withdrawn from IRIS or HEAST, and (6) other EPA documents. Each source was used only if numbers from higher-priority sources were unavailable, unless NCEA indicated a newer provisional value was superior to an older HEAST value. The EPA Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center, part of the EPA National Center for Environmental Assessment in Cincinnati, develops provisional RfDs and CPSs on request for contaminants not in IRIS or HEAST. These provisional values are labeled "E = EPA-NCEA provisional" in the table. It is possible they may be obsolete. If one of the "E" constants is important to a Superfund risk assessment, consider requesting, through a Regional risk assessor, a new provisional value.

Age-adjusted factors

Because contact rates with tap water, ambient air, and residential soil are different for children and adults, carcinogenic risks during the first 30 years of life were calculated using age-adjusted factors. These factors approximated the integrated exposure from birth until age 30 by combining contact rates, body weights, and exposure durations for two age groups - small children and adults. The age-adjusted factor for soil was obtained from RAGS IB; the others were developed by analogy.

(1) Air inhalation

$$IFAadj \frac{m^3 \cdot y}{kg \cdot d} = \frac{EDc \cdot IRAc}{BWc} + \frac{(EDtot - EDc) \cdot IRAa}{BWa}$$

(2) Tap water ingestion

$$IFWadj \frac{L \cdot y}{kg \cdot d} = \frac{EDc \cdot IRWc}{BWc} + \frac{(EDtot - EDc) \cdot IRWa}{BWa}$$

(3) Soil ingestion

$$IFSadj \frac{mg \cdot y}{kg \cdot d} = \frac{EDc \cdot IRSc}{BWc} + \frac{(EDtot - EDc) \cdot IRSa}{BWa}$$

Residential water

Volatilization terms were calculated only for compounds with a mark in the "VOC" column. Compounds having a Henry's Law constant greater than 10^{-5} and a molecular weight less than 200 were considered volatile. The list may be incomplete, but is unlikely to include false positives. The equations and the volatilization factor (K, above) were obtained from RAGS IB. Oral potency slopes and reference doses were used for both oral and inhaled exposures for volatile compounds lacking inhalation values. RBCs for carcinogens were based on combined childhood and adult exposure; for non-carcinogens RBCs were based on adult exposure.

(4) Carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{\mu g}{L} = \frac{TR \cdot ATc \cdot 1000 \frac{\mu g}{mg}}{Efr \cdot ([K \cdot IFAadj \cdot CPSi] + [IFWadj \cdot CPSo])}$$

(5) Non-carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{\mu g}{L} = \frac{THQ \cdot BWa \cdot ATn \cdot 1000 \frac{\mu g}{mg}}{Efr \cdot EDtot \cdot \left(\frac{K \cdot IRAa}{RfDi} + \frac{IRWa}{RfDo} \right)}$$

Ambient air

Oral potency slopes and references were used where inhalation values were not available. RBCs for carcinogens were based on combined childhood and adult exposure; for non-carcinogens RBCs were based on adult exposure.

(6) Carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{\mu g}{m^3} = \frac{TR \cdot ATc \cdot 1000 \frac{\mu g}{mg}}{Efr \cdot IFAadj \cdot CPSi}$$

(7) Non-carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{\mu g}{m^3} = \frac{THQ \cdot RfDi \cdot BWa \cdot ATn \cdot 1000 \frac{\mu g}{mg}}{Efr \cdot EDtot \cdot IRAa}$$

Edible fish

All RBCs were based on adult exposure.

(8) Carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{TR \cdot BWa \cdot ATc}{EFr \cdot EDtot \cdot \frac{IRF}{1000 \frac{g}{kg}} \cdot CPSo}$$

(9) Non-carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{THQ \cdot RfDo \cdot BWa \cdot ATn}{EFr \cdot EDtot \cdot \frac{IRF}{1000 \frac{g}{kg}}}$$

Commercial/industrial soil ingestion

RBCs were based on adult occupational exposure, including an assumption that only 50% of total soil ingestion is work-related.

(10) Carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{TR \cdot BWa \cdot ATc}{EFo \cdot EDo \cdot \frac{IRSa}{10^6 \frac{mg}{kg}} \cdot FC \cdot CPSo}$$

(11) Non-carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{THQ \cdot RfDo \cdot BWa \cdot ATn}{EFo \cdot EDo \cdot \frac{IRSa}{10^6 \frac{mg}{kg}} \cdot FC}$$

Residential soil ingestion

RBCs for carcinogens were based on combined childhood and adult exposure; RBCs for non-carcinogens were based on childhood exposure only.

(12) Carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{TR \cdot ATc}{EFr \cdot \frac{IFSadj}{10^6 \frac{mg}{kg}} \cdot CPSo}$$

(13) Non-carcinogens

$$RBC \frac{mg}{kg} = \frac{THQ \cdot RfDo \cdot BWc \cdot ATn}{Efr \cdot EDC \cdot \frac{IRSc}{10^6 \frac{mg}{kg}}}$$